VIRGINIA GAZETTE,
AND
PETERSBURG INTELLIGENCER.

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From the VIRGINIA GAZETTE, &c.

No. I.

A Developement of the cauſes of the diſturbances between the American and French Republics.

ADDRESSED *to the* CITIZENS *of* AMERICA.

Fellow Citizens,

WE are now very ſeriouſly ſituated with reſpect to European affairs. What that ſituation proceeded from, has not yet been clearly aſcertained. Two cauſes, however, have been attributed. The one, an attachment to Great-Britain, the other to France, between which, it is clear, our own intereſts have, ſome how or another, fallen a ſacrifice.

That we have been injured by both of theſe nations is not to be denied. But the differences with one of them have been adjuſted and put in a train of compenſation. Whether that adjuſtment has been a proper cauſe of complaint and aggreſſion on the part of the other, ſeems to be the only neceſſary enquiry, to find out by WHO and WHAT thoſe aggreſſions have been brought upon us.

If the American government has entered into ſtipulations with one nation, which violates thoſe with any other, then is it clear, that it has done what it had no right to do, and therefore that all the reſentment and conſequences which flow from that violation are juſtly chargeable on that government. But if on the other hand, it has made no engagements but what it was authoriſed to make as an independent government, and in ſtrict conformity with the actual letter of all its other engagements, then it muſt be admitted, that there is no juſt cauſe of complaint, or excuſe for aggreſſion; and conſequently, if ſuch complaint and aggreſſion are made, ſome other cauſe muſt be aſcribed than the acts of that government. It is only for the actual want of right (on theſe grounds) to act towards one nation, and not for the want of partiality to any other, which we have a right to beſtow or not as we chuſe, that the reſentment of either is to be juſtly attributed to thoſe actions. The right which the American government had to act upon thoſe ſubjects which it is ſaid are the juſt cauſes of complaint on the part of France, is the only thing then to be enquired into, to convince any candid and unprejudiced mind, that the friends to that government, or the Britiſh party as they are ſtiled, cannot be ſaid with juſtneſs to be the real cauſes of theſe complaints. That right is only to be aſcertained by examining into the complaint itſelf, as pronounced in the part which the offended nation reſolved to act.

"The French republic determine to treat all neutral bottoms as they ſuffer themſelves to be treated by the other belligerent powers," and in conſequence of our having engaged Great-Britain to pay us for all loſſes which any of our citizens might have ſuſtained, or might hereafter ſuſtain by the improper captures of their ſhips and cargoes, go on to ſeize all our property they can, without even the ſlighteſt promiſe of compenſation. Admitting their complaint then in its fulleſt extent, how does it follow that they adhere to their own principles of "treating us as we ſuffer ourſelves to be treated by others," of claiming from us the ſame advantages which we extend to Great-Britain? Do they not claim an infinite deal more, when they demand from us our property without any return, than we have granted or can afford to grant to any nation? And in doing this, do they not practice under the pretence to all lawful right, what alone belongs to ſuperior force in actual war?

I will not deny, however, that if we had deſignedly ſtipulated with Great-Britain, that our ſhips and other contraband property, ſhould be converted to their uſe, on the terms of compenſation agreed upon in our treaty, it would then be conſidered a juſt cauſe of complaint, but I deny, that an agreement to make compenſation for a thing that may be improperly taken away, is any confeſſion of the right thus to take away; but on the contrary, is an abſolute denial of one of the parties, and an acknowledgment of the other, that no ſuch right does exiſt. How otherwiſe are the many miſtakes to which ſeamen (belonging to a belligerent power in capturing the property of neutral nations) are ſubject to be rectified and prevented? The legality or illegality of captors in theſe caſes often depend upon points of which the captors are not competent judges. To rectify thoſe miſtakes then, to which the captors are ſubject, and check the open and wanton violations of the law of nations to which the members of all warring nations are too apt to indulge in, the only certain peaceable method is, an appeal to ſome tribunal, mutually eſtabliſhed by an expreſs ſtipulation between the neutral and the warring nation; and ſuch penalties, in caſe of a deciſion in favor of the former, as will reſtrain the hands of the latter.

What would be the ſituation of neutral nations, if they were not allowed thus to ſtipulate, without being chargeable with a deſign to convert their property to the uſe of one nation at war to the injury of another? A neutral nation muſt not make any preparations in defence of its property on the ſeas, which looks like hoſtility with either of the belligerent powers, and yet, it muſt not ſtipulate with either or both for a compenſation for that property, in caſe it is improperly taken, without incurring all the conſequences incident to an actual ſtate of war!

America, it is well known, had received and was ſtill receiving at the time of the negociation with Great-Britain, all the injury ſhe could, from the capture and want of compenſation for her property, at the hands of that nation. Negociation or war was then the only means within her power to put a ſtop to thoſe depredations: for as to commercial regulations and reſtrictions, it is well known, that theſe could have anſwered no other purpoſe than to have injured ourſelves, ſince, unleſs thoſe regulations went to keep our veſſels within our own ports and harbours, it muſt be very evident, they could have but little power in preventing their being captured. Hence it follows, that every attempt of that ſort could only eventuated in one of two things, a total prohibition of the uſe of our own veſſels, which would been equal to any other loſs of them, or ſome kind of protection, which would have amounted to a virtual declaration of war, or a violation of our neutrality that would have produced it.

Any other meaſure then, beſides negociation that we could have purſued, to prevent the further depredations of that nation, would have amounted to an open and palpable violation of our neutrality towards them. Whereas the breach complained of by France of our ſuffering our veſſels and property to be turned by our treaty with Great-Britain, to her uſe againſt them, in the article of compenſation, depend entirely on a proof of the intentions of America in making that article, and not on the bare fact of her having made ſuch a one; ſince that was the only lawful means ſhe had, as a neutral nation, of doing herſelf juſtice.—Before the reſolution of repriſal on America for the injury Great-Britain had done France by turning our veſſels and property to their uſe againſt them, they ought certainly then to have been fully poſſeſſed of ſome evidence that it was done with an intention on the part of America, to have that effect; and having acted as they have done on that pretence, without ſuch evidence, without a diſcuſſion of the point with America or even a ſtatement of the cauſe of complaint previous to their determination thus to act, amounts on the other hand, to concluſive evidence againſt them, that they have acted wrong, whatever might be found to be the fact with reſpect to the conduct of America upon a fair and full examination into the caſe.

If then France has acted thus far wrong, whether is it moſt likely ſhe ſhould have been governed in the courſe of thoſe wrong acts, by the impulſe of juſtice, and a proper deſire of retaliation for her wrongs, or by the proſpects of ſucceeding in the attempt? The horrid murders of millions of their own countrymen, their deareſt friends and neareſt relations, for the ſake of plundering them of their property, anſwers too loudly this ſerious queſtion! for if they would murder millions of this deſcription, without evidence, without trial, without law, for the purpoſe of procuring the means of ſupporting their cauſe, would they heſitate, can it be ſuppoſed, to murder a whole world of ſtrangers for the ſame thing, could they be certain of ſucceeding in the attempt? And who, is it moſt likely, have perſuaded them of the proſpect of ſucceeding in their undertaking againſt us—thoſe who are accuſed of being the authors of the acts complained of by them—or thoſe who have induſtriouſly pointed out the impropriety of thoſe acts, and have told them of the diviſions, nay, the almoſt unanimous ſentiment of the people of this country in their favor on theſe points?

Admitting, however, for a moment, that it was our treaty with Great Britain (which certainly was no juſt cauſe of aggreſſion, until it had been found by a fair and full diſcuſſion, between the two republics, to contain ſomething that we had no right to do) that brought our preſent ſituation on us; who, let me aſk, where the cauſes of that treaty's being formed, the French or the Britiſh party in America, as they are called? It is true, that the negociation was ſet on foot by the friends of our government, and it is equally true, that one of the objects of that negociation was to ſtop thoſe depredations which were committing, and to obtain compenſation for thoſe which had been committed on us by that nation. But it muſt be remembered too, that the injuries to our trade was but the ſecondary object which that negociation had in view. The preſervation of peace to all America, was an object of much greater magnitude then (as it certainly is now) than a reparation of the former, and the prevention of the future loſſes of a few private merchants; and yet the injury to our trade, through a few merchants only, was a thing of ſufficient magnitude, it is true, to call for the ableſt advices of our councils. Hence aroſe the difficulty, already ſpoken of, between the means of protecting our trade, and the ſtill greater object of preſerving our neutral poſition and the enjoyment of peace. Conſequently, the propoſitions, known by the name of the propoſitions or reſolutions of Mr. Madiſon, were calculated to produce one of two certain effects: Either a perfect ſtagnation of our trade, as I have already ſhewn; or, what was worſe (by an attempt to force a partial intercourſe with other nations) a Britiſh war.

Seeing, as the executive branch of the American government did then, the legiſlature on the point of adopting meaſures, which at beſt, were but a doubtful experiment; and which, if not productive of immediate war, would at leaſt, had the ſcheme have failed, thrown the proſpects of negociation much further off, they choſe what was certainly the moſt plain, the beſt known and the ſafeſt courſe—the treaty, ſo much objected to;—the neceſſity of which, being thus as much attributable to one party, as the compoſition is to the other, makes it at leaſt equally chargeable to both.

But neither the treaty on the one hand, nor any one particular act of the friends of France on the other, produced our preſent ſituation with that republic; but a regular train of events, growing out of the principles of the French revolution, which have been called in by the oppoſers of our own government to aid in the deſtruction of it, will be found to be at the bottom of that ſituation which we all ſo much lament.

I ſhall now conclude this number, by obſerving to you, that I am neither a Frenchman nor an Engliſhman—no foreigner of any kind—no officer or ſervant in the American government, nor ever was—that I never have directly nor indirectly ſolicited any office or place under that government—never ſpeculated, held any intereſt, or ever expect to hold any in the bank or public funds, more than is common to every one of you, as citizens of America—no Britiſh merchant, trading upon, or any wiſe intereſted in the capital or capitals of any Britiſh merchant or merchants—but a real native American, attached to the government of our country, from an expectation that it will make us flouriſhing and happy, without regard to any foreign nation, all of whom, attend to their own intereſts, without regard to our's. Thus much have I thought fit to ſay to you about myſelf, and that too upon the credit which I wiſh to have with you in the preſent undertaking, becauſe theſe are ſome of the arguments made uſe of for the want of better, againſt the friends of our government, by thoſe who abhor that government, becauſe they adore a French one more.

Attend then my fellow citizens! and before the mine is ſprung which awaits your ruin, examine the ground upon which you now ſtand, and over which you are about to paſs! The train is already laid; and if any are to be deſtroyed, before the match is applied, (when it will be too late) hunt out the ſecret plotters, and without reſpect to perſon, place them in the moſt conſpicuous part, the front of your examinations. Attend me through theſe enquiries—arraign me not before I am guilty—condemn me not without a hearing—exerciſe your uſual good ſenſe and ſound diſcretion, and I flatter myſelf I ſhall bring to your view important truths by which you may profit.

AMERICANUS.

☞ The printers in the United States, who have ever publiſhed any thing, attributing to the treaty or any the reſt of the acts of our government, our preſent ſituation with France, it is hoped, will be ſo impartial, as to give the letters of Americanus a conveyance to the people alſo.

The Co-partnerſhip of

Samuel Myers & Brothers,

BEING this day diſſolved (agreeably to Notice already given) all perſons who have claims againſt them, are deſired to preſent their accounts to the ſubſcriber for ſettlement; and thoſe who are indebted to ſaid firm, are earneſtly requeſted to make payment without delay to

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DRY GOODS,
AND,
GROCERIES,

Which he will ſell at *very moderate prices* for Caſh, or country produce.

Peterſburg, Auguſt 1, 1797. (ep tf.)

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For which undoubted ſecurity
will be given on real property.
Enquire of
THE PRINTER.
July 24, 1797.

BLANK WRITS,
For SALE at this Office.

BASLE, May 6.

Many letters from Frankfort aſſure us that a ſtrong column of the army of the Sambre and Meuſe were on their march for Hanover, to oblige the King of England to make peace. If there be any truth in this report Pruſſia, which has guaranteed the neutrality of Hanover, muſt concur with the French Directory.

Barthelemy, by orders from the Directory, has demanded for the Jews from France all the privileges of French citizens. He has made the ſame demand of all the Cantons.

HAGUE, May 7.

Official communication has been made of a letter from Peterſburg, declaring that Paul I. had given orders to pay to the inhabitants of the Batavian Republic, the intereſts and arrears due to them This act of juſtice is more pleaſing to the Dutch than to the Ruſſians

May 9

What has paſſed at Venice has ſeriouſly intereſted all the friends of the Republic of Lombardy. The reports of an indemnification made to the Emperor in the Republic of Venice, have occaſioned great uneaſineſs. Nothing could be worſe for us, than to ſee the power of Auſtria increaſe and eſtabliſh itſelf in Italy. But what aſſures us it is for the intereſt of France to keep the Emperor from the Adriatic, is, that he will not fail to increaſe the commerce of his ſtates in the Levant, to the detriment of Marſeilles and France.

June 1.

The minds of the true French are firm.—The choice of the people diſcovers that they wiſh the conſtitution; that they wiſh for the return of juſtice and order. The liſt of candidates propoſed for the place of Director, is ſufficient to convince us of the ſpirit which prevails in the Council of Five Hundred. They manifeſt a ſtrong inclination to to ſupport the government. when they place men worthy of it in authority to give honor, and to ſecure the greateſt reſpect to it.

PARIS, June 1.

The Council of Antients have choſen Barthelemi one of the Directors; out of 218 votes he had 175.

LONDON, May 22

This morning arrived Paris papers to the 19th inſt They contain an important manifeſto publiſhed by Gen. Buonaparte againſt the Venetian government; and if the ſtatements contained in it be correct, which we have no reaſon to doubt, there is not a man who deteſts cruelty that will not rejoice at any defeats or diſaſters which the ariſtocratic deſpotiſm of Venice may experience.

As ſoon as the government were acquainted with the manifeſto of the French general, they became as humble in adverſity as they had been haughty and cruel in proſperity The Dodge immediately aſſembled the Senate; and it was reſolved that the republic ſhould throw herſelf upon the diſcretion of France, accept a proviſional government, and deliver up to the French the proveditori, and other public functionaries complained of in the manifeſto.

We know not whether this ſubmiſſion has been accepted by Gen. Buonaparte; but it is ſaid that the French troops have take poſſeſſion of the Venetian territories in the Terra Firma.

Perlet's Journal of the 15th ſtates, but merely as a report, that on that day diſpatches had reached the Directory from the Britiſh miniſter, requeſting a paſſport for the purpoſe of again ſending a negociator to Paris.

May 24.

Yeſterday arrived a mail from Ireland, which has brought a number of papers to the 18th inſtant, containing a fuller account of the important debates on a reform of parliament on the preceeding day; by ſome of theſe we are given to underſtand that the oppoſition in the Iriſh houſe of commons have determined not to attend the houſe any longer.—Mr. Grattan, in the concluding part of his ſpeech on the ſubject of reform, is ſaid to have declared this in the following terms:—"We have offered our meaſure—you will reject it—we deprecate yours; you will perſevere; having no hopes left to perſuade, or diſſuade, and having diſcharged our duty, we ſhall trouble you no more, and after this day, ſhall not attend the houſe of commons."

It does not appear by the letters from Ireland that any ſerious action has taken place ſince the affair of the fourteenth, in the neighbourhood of Dundalk, but ſeveral ſtraggling parties belonging to the conſpirators have been made priſoners in different parts of the kingdom. The inſurgents commence their aſſaults without order or method, their chiefs ſtill remain ſecreted, they have no rallying point; and from their proceedings, they are conſidered to be little more than a predatory banditti.

Yeſterday ſome diſpatches were received at the ſecretary of ſtate's office from Gibraltar, brought over by the Liſbon mail, which ſtate the arrival of the Britiſh forces from the Iſle of Elba on the coaſt of Italy, and that in conſequence regiments had been ſent to Portugal, to augment the Britiſh brigade in that kingdom.

The counter-addreſs of the city (in oppoſition to the one voted at the late common hall, praying for the diſmiſſal of his majeſty's preſent miniſters) has already obtained more than 2000 ſignatures.

Saturday and yeſterday there was another very large delivery of dollars from the mint in the tower, to the bank of England.

Information was received in town yeſterday of an attempt having been lately made to create a defection in the Cheſhire militia, by means of ſeditious handbills, privately diſtributed at their habitations in the dead of the night. The men immediately called a meeting, at which none of the officers were preſent, and unanimouſly reſolved to pay out of their own pockets one hundred pounds for the detection of the authors, printers, and publiſhers of the infamous placarts.—Similar circumſtances have happened with two other regiments of militia, an account of which has been received at the ſecretary of ſtate's office.

On Sunday night laſt ſeditious hand-bills were diſtributed at moſt of the ſentry boxes about the park, and in Weſtminſter, which were burnt by all the ſoldiers into whoſe hands they fell.

The non-commiſſioned officers and privates of the 9th regiment of dragoons, the Kilkenny, Antrim, Longford, Tyrone, Wexford, and Waterford, regiments of the militia, the 1ſt regiment of fencible cavalry, and the Auguſtine fencibles, have publicly contradicted the prejudicial inſinuations lately thrown out againſt their loyalty, and offered rewards for the apprehenſion of any perſons who may attempt to diſſeminate improper principles among the ſoldiery.

By a letter received from Newry, in Ireland, we are informed that abou 5 days ago about 40 of the country people ſurrounded and attacked a party of the ancient Britiſh regiment of horſe which lately went to that country. The party amounted only to 20; but charged with ſuch ſpirit that they ſoon routed the whole multitude who aſſailed them, twelve of whom were killed, and the others made their eſcape to the adjacent mountains

The troops aſſembled at Portſmouth on the late mutiny are ordered to their former ſtations.

In the week preceding the laſt there was the greateſt fall of ſnow at Buxton in Derbyſhire, that has been known for a number of years.

There never was at this period of the year a greater promiſe of abundance in corn and fruit than the country in every direction now preſent.

SALEM, July 18.

By our laſt French papers as late as the 2d June, we find that all things agree with the hopes of peace with the empire. The preliminaries have been ratified in due form, and Venice had aſſured the French of ſatisfaction for the injuries they had received. The Engliſh miniſter was at Vienna on the 3d of May, and reports were ſpread that Pruſſia would inſiſt upon the meaſures for a general pacification. The meaſures of Pruſſia had not given pleaſure to the empire, and a rupture was one of the fears which was entertained in Europe Trieſte has been reſtored to the French, and as the French retire from Auſtria, the troops of the empire take poſſeſſion. We are happy to find Pichegru, Preſident of the Council of Five Hundred. The French legiſlature on 11th May, alluded the arreſt, of the Colonial Aſſembly of the Iſle of France, by which ſome of the inhabitants were to be ſent from the iſland, and have appointed a new commiſſion on colonial affairs. The report reſpecting St Domingo was moſt favourable to the hopes of its diſtreſſed inhabitants who have fled from it, and a full enquiry into the conduct of the commiſſioners is to be inſtituted,

NEW YORK, July 20.

Olive Branch

The public remembe the capture of this ſhip, laſt winter, laden with 20 000 ſtands of arms and equipage complete. She was from France, but her deſtination unknown, and her deſigns myſterious. But the original contracts for her lading, which are now in this country, and ſome recent occurrences, will help to unravel the myſtery.

The contracts for 20 000 ſtands of arms. with all their accompaniments complete—20 pieces of braſs cannon, tents, were made by Ira Allen of Vermont, with the French miniſter of war, and ſaid to be for the uſe of the ſtate. On inquiry, it appears that the Governor of Vermont has never authoriſed any purchaſe of arms—nor is there any law of the ſtate under which Ira Allen could act It follows that this pretence is only a cover for ſome other deſign.

On examining the contracts, it appears that the price ſtipulated is ſcarcely one fourth of the value of the articles, and Allen was to pay for them by inſtallments at different periods, the laſt of which is to be many years hence This is a genuine ſtate of facts for which we pledge our paper.

Let us compare theſe facts with the attempts of Adet, by Major M'Lean and other emiſſaries, to excite the Canadians to revolt; and we ſhall not heſitate and believe, the arms and artillery were deſtined for Canada; and it is a fact that Col. Lyon has made and ſent to Canada large quantities of cannon balls, &c. and this by the bye will unfold his motives in oppoſing that part of the bill for prohibiting the exportation of powder, arms and ammunition, at the late ſeſſion of Congreſs. Indeed there can be no doubt, that all theſe preparations were intended to aid the French in conquering Canada

But this is not all. The conſpiracy was more deep and extenſive The deſign was to extend the French conqueſts to the Miſſiſippi and down to the Gulph of Mexico. To gain a plauſible pretexts for attacking the Spaniſh ſettlements, as well as Canada, agents were employed to hatch a conſpiracy on the part of the Britiſh, and obtain their countenance to an attack on Louiſiana and Florida. This would have been diſcloſed by the men who formed the ſcheme, at the moment it ſhould have been found neceſſary to begin the operations; and then the Britiſh plot would have been alledged as the juſtification of an attack on Canada—while an army of 5 or 6000 Frenchmen, actually aſſembled at New Orleans, would have aided the Spaniards to repel the Americans who are endeavouring to run the boundary line in that country, and then take poſſeſſion of that country for France.

That Allen's plot was connected with Blount's is not certain, but probable—but that two plots of this kind have been laid, and that American "patriots," have been the moſt active agents in them, there is no reaſonable ground to diſbelieve—Some part of the conſpiracy will fail, but it is probable we may, in conſequence of it, have a bloody and expenſive Indian war.

We have publiſhed the ſentiments of the Elder Segur, relative to the conduct of the French government, towards the United States, from a Paris paper of May 17. In looking over other papers, we find the following obſervations in one of April 25, which we publiſh as intereſting to us in regard to the French nation. (*Minerva*)

On the appearance of a rupture between France and the United States.

"Every thing gives us apprehenſions of a war between the United States, and it is not the part of a good citizen to ſee, without inquietude, this new reſult of the *haughtineſs* and *aſperity*, with which our government is juſtly reproached, in its negotiations with foreign powers.

'The United States had the courage firſt to acknowledge our independence—they remained our only friends, when all Europe roſe to cruſh us—they ſent convoys of proviſions, when the coalition attempted to ſubdue us by famine. It is true, at the moment when our affairs appeared deſperate; when on all ſides we were invaded—when La Vendee was in full revolt—when anarchy the moſt furious had transformed our land into priſons and tombs; the American government, believing our ruin inevitable, and ſeeing themſelves expoſed, without a marine and without allies, to the reſentment of England, wiſhed to divert the ſtorm which threatened them, by forming a treaty of commerce with that proud nation. This date of that treaty juſtifies it and leaves us no room for legitimate cenſure.

"Further, the treaty concluded in 1778, between France and America, ſtipulates in our favour all the advantages, which the United States can accord to any other power in ſubſequent treaties.

"Hence the American government has done us no kind of injury * in yielding to the neceſſity which required it to manage England.

The Redacteur oppoſes to this example, the conduct of Genoa; but Genoa is at hand to be defended by our land forces, and we could offer to the Americans only a marine in *contemplation*, and whoſe aſſiſtance could not protect our commerce. The French government ought not to liſten to two counſellors, who are very dangerous, and may do it much injury. Theſe are fear at home and reſentment abroad.—For with ſuch guides we are ſure to multiply dangers, and give our allies to the enemy.

"There ought to be no ſuch thing as *honour* in politics—it is neceſſary to conſult the intereſt of one's country, and to do what our enemies wiſh we ſhould *not* do.

"The Engliſh wiſh us to break with America; therefore we ought to avoid the rupture and ſeek to ſtrengthen our connection.

"Men are never reconciled in politics by abuſive writings, bitter reproaches, and a haughty conduct. We get into controverſy with a commercial people, by attacking their property, which we ought to hold ſacred. We make ourſelves hated, by endeavouring to ſeize by violence, what we might more eaſily obtain by perſuaſion.

"We upbraided the Americans with not placing the national flag of the French Republic in the hall of Congreſs But this flag was given not to Congreſs, but to the Preſident of the United States, to the Executive power of the American Republic. The colours ſent from our armies to the Directory, are not ſent by them to the two Councils. When the Convention directed certain ſtandards to be placed in their place of ſeſſion, it was becauſe they then united in their body the legiſlative and executive powers

"The Americans are reproached with ſupporting the injuſtice of the Engliſh, and with complaining only with ours But no one will believe that in America no complaint is made of captures made by the Engliſh The intereſt of the owners, who are diſpoiled of their property, gives an obvious anſwer to this abſurd charge.

"The only reaſonable ground to cenſure the Americans, is the treaty of commerce with England, which was dictated by circumſtances, which may ſtill diſpleaſe us, but which gives us no right to commit hoſtilities; unleſs we aſſume to impoſe laws on the univerſe and attack the independence of all governments.

Since we have a reſpectable conſtitution; ſince, emerging from anarchy, we have re-entered into ſocial order; the American government has made an advance towards accommodation—it has ſent to us a miniſter, clothed with its confidence, and charged with inſtructions tending to ſatisfy us on every ſubject of complaint which we alledge againſt its meaſures. The Directory has ſent him away with indignity. All American veſſels are ſeized by our privateers—and by an arret lately paſſed the Directory permits itſelf to infringe a treaty, become a law for them, ſince the legiſlature of France have ratified it. This treaty obliges the captains of American veſſels to prove their property, to take no ſtep whatever, except taking an oath and producing their paſſport The Directory, by their arret, demand the roles d'Equipage and as this formality is neither foreſeen or required by the treaty, multitude of American veſſels have been ſeized and condemned. All theſe are preciſe facts and in the knowledge of all the would; for the American papers contain the report of the ſecretary for foreign affairs, which, on one ſide, ſtates all theſe grievances, and their meaſures to obtain juſtice; and on the other ſide, the arret of the Directory, which is equally public, affords us a fair opportunity of judging on what pretence, they found their violation of the treaty.

Some men there are who have ſought to bring trouble upon America, to plant there the principles of Jacobiniſm, to found their affiliated ſocieties, and who have been treated with contempt. Other men, know by the ſame principles, who have wiſhed for employment in that country, and have not been able to obtain their object, deceive and four the minds of our government. This is the true ſecret of that conduct which aſtoniſhes all the political characters of Europe And it is uſeful to ſtate this truth boldly, that it may open the eyes of the Directory and put them on their guard againſt ſuch fatal councils.

"Doubtleſs, it will fulfil the wiſh of the Engliſh government, that we ſhould come to a rupture with the United States It would occaſion us the loſs of ſolid friends; of natural allies; who alone actually ſupply our annihilated trade—who alone feed our expiring colonies.

"This conduct expoſes our government to the heavy and juſt reproaches of breaking a treaty ſanctioned by the legiſlative body—which is become a law, and which it is our duty to fulfil.

"L. P SEGUR, the Elder"

Remarks.—What will the oppoſers of our government now ſay, when the moſt able ſtateſmen in France, boldly advocate the cauſe of our adminiſtration, and condemn the government of France? Hitherto ſuch truths had been concealed in France, but now they are publicly diſcuſſed, and will prevail

* *Remarks by the tranſlator. This declaration of Segur will bring on him the whole wrath and vengeance of our "patriots."*

PHILADELPHIA, July 21.

The following article is taken from a celebrated Paris paper, called "Gazette Francois," of the 23d of May.

Letters from New-York dated the 1ſt of April, informs us that Mr. Adams the Preſident of the United States, on hearing that the Directory had refuſed to acknowledge Mr. Pinckney and had ordered him to quit the territory of the Republic, has convened an extraordinary meeting of Congreſs for the 15th of May.

We hope that when an account of our election will reach America it will be an inducement to Congreſs to appeal from the injuſtice of the Directory to the National juſtice. The Directory wants war, and the nation wants peace, here is a new proof of it

A privateer belonging to St. Malo, had captured an American veſſel and brought her into Havre de-Grace, the owner of the privateer grounded his pretentions on a decree of the French Directory, the captain of the American veſſel appealed to the treaty with which this arret was in oppoſiton. The tribunal of commerce has declared the prize void and illegal, the ſentence of which being applauded by every enlightened merchant is a good leſſon for the Miniſter Truguet, who wants to learn a great deal, and who will undoubtedly ſoon be ſent to ſchool.

From a Paris Paper.

THE UNITED STATES.

Citizen Tallyrand, in a memoire read at the national inſtitute 15th Germinal, after having eſtabliſhed his theory by facts, relative to points in economics, has called the attention of the public to a remarkable fact in the hiſtory of commercial nations—the encreaſing activity of the commercial relations between the United States and England. This fact which at firſt view appears improbable, but already acknowledged by the Engliſh themſelves, is made evident by the entries of cuſtoms, from which it reſults that America, at this time, conſumes more than double the amount of Engliſh goods, which ſhe did 15 years ago, and conſequently American independence has been really profitable to England.

Tallyrand has developed the cauſes of this increaſe. 1ſt. The unſkilfulneſs of our former government, which by the moſt miſerable politics, inſtead of encouraging the connection eſtabliſhed between us and America, totally diſcontinued them after the peace, while England enlarged her connections, and rendered them more active. 2d. The ſameneſs of language, whoſe effect is very great; that of manners and cuſtoms; the traits of reſemblance preſerved in the principal features of their conſtitutions; and alſo that ancient deference which is not yet conquered, and which makes the Americans ſeek their authorities and examples in the laws, the deciſions and the cuſtoms of England. 3d. The little affection which in general they entertain for a government whoſe ſervices, they ſay, were the calculations of intereſt, not the effect of attachment, and which in fact ſhowed itſelf to be more jealous of aſſuring their independence than their liberty. 4th. In ſhort, intereſt, a motive moſt commanding, among a new people, who otherwiſe are perhaps of all people on earth the moſt deſtitute of paſſions.

This diſpoſition of mind, which leads the Americans to conſider ſtrongly things which have relation to their welfare, and which has produced among them a perfect calm, in the midſt of all religions which are there received, but none of which predominates,

must naturally tend to unite them to the English in their commercial operations.

We know indeed that America, which is in the infancy of its manufactures, muſt draw from Europe the greateſt part of what it conſumes, and that which it employs in exterior commerce. Now, all theſe objects are furniſhed by England, on lower terms and longer credit than America can obtain them in any other country. On lower, from the immenſity of fabrics which go from the Engliſh manufactories, the diviſion of labour, at once the principle and effect of their extenſive fabrications, and eſpecially the ingenious employment of the mechanical powers, in the different proceſſes of manufacturing, have in England lowered the price of objects of daily uſe, much below what other nations can afford to ſell them at. From the long term of credit, which is at leaſt a year, often longer, it reſults that the American merchant trades on Engliſh capitals, not on his own. Doubtleſs the Engliſh merchant charges his cuſtomer with intereſt on his capital in his ſales, but as the demands ſucceed and augment every year, there is eſtabliſhed a balance of regular payments and new credits which permit only on forbearance the firſt diſburſements, whoſe intereſt is to be divided among the following invoices, as upon the former.—This ſucceſſive debt eſtabliſhes a connection difficult for either party to break—the American is bound to the Engliſh merchant by the credit he receives—the Engliſhman is bound to the American merchant, by the credit he has given.

Tallyrand, who is pleaſed to render juſtice to the private character of the Americans, as ingenious, kind and hoſpitable, obſerves, that by reaſon of the divers origins and intereſts of individuals in that country, where, to uſe his own expreſſion, one ſeems in departing from a poliſhed city, to travel behind the progreſs of human genius, it is very natural that their national character ſhould not be formed, and that conſequently they ſhould preſerve the impreſſion of the character of the people, with whom they have the moſt connection.

He obſerves, further, that if the Americans are, in ſome reſpects, Engliſh by their cuſtoms and wants, they are by no means by their inclinations, ſubjects of Great Britain. Every thing brings them back towards induſtrious England; but every thing draws them from their mother country. They would depend on her commerce, which is beneficial for them; but not on her authority, which they diſlike. Tallyrand thinks that this laſt independence will not be wreſted from them. They have not the enthuſiaſm which deſtroys, but they poſſeſs the good ſenſe which preſerves. They do not hate the Engliſh government, but wiſh it never to be their's. As to parties, factions, hatred, theſe all diſappear among them—among good calculators, it is found, they produce nothing good. No one reproaches his neighbour with what takes place; but each endeavours to turn it to his own advantage. In ſhort, they are ſailors who have arrived at a good port, and think it uſeleſs to be aſking continually why they embarked, and why they purſued a particular direction

Tallyrand draws many conſequences from his memoire. Firſt in the poſitive ſciences, which depend on facts, it is neceſſary to avoid with care and under fear of great miſtakes, that which is barely probable; that in the preſent queſtion, we ought to guard ourſelves from all haſty concluſions, and not to believe in general that the independence of colonies is an advantage to the mother country, becauſe it has been ſo to England. The explanation of the cauſes of this laſt fact relative to England, has given riſe, in the courſe of this memoire, to the following conſequences, with a ſummary of which Tallyrand cloſes his remarks.

1. That the firſt years after peace decide the commercial ſyſtem of ſtates, and that if they do not know how to ſeize the moment to turn it to their advantage, it will be turned almoſt inevitably to their diſadvantage.

2. That commercial habits are more difficult to be broken, than is commonly imagined, and that intereſt reconciles thoſe, in a day and often forever, whom violent paſſions have, for years together, kept in a ſtate of hoſtility.

3. That in calculating the effects of relations of whatever kind that exiſt among men, the identity of language is one of the moſt effective in its operations

4. That liberty and eſpecially equality of worſhip, is one of the moſt powerful guarantees of ſocial tranquility; for where conſciences are reſpected, other rights cannot want protection.

5. That the ſpirit of commerce very often renders men too avaricious and ſelfiſh, and that a people demoralized, ought, above all things, to be brought back to agriculture; for commerce in general feeds the paſſions; agriculture calms them.

6. In ſhort, that after long revolutionary ſtorms, we ſhould learn to abandon hatred, unleſs we ſhould renounce forever our happineſs.

This memoire, which we hope may be ſpeedily publiſhed, bears throughout the character of an excellent genious, of an obſerver accurate and penetrating, and an elegant writer."

REMARK.—Tallyrand's object, in this memoire, is evidently to direct the policy of France to a friendly adjuſtment of differences, and the encouragement of American trade—and ſince the ferocious and bloody ſpirit of jacobiniſm is nearly ſubdued in the councils of France, we truſt her policy will be guided by the wiſdom of ſuch men as Segur and Tallyrand. *N. Y. Minerva.*

July 26.

The caſe of William Blount, late a ſenator of the United States, from the ſtate of Teneſſee, has occupied the public mind in ſpeculating on the nature of his crime, and the mode by which he may be puniſhed in an exemplary manner. His letter to Carey the Indian interpreter, has been proved upon him by adequate teſtimony, both in the Houſe of Repreſentatives and the Senate; the evidence has been ſufficient to ground a judicial proceeding againſt him, in the Federal Court, under the 5th ſection of the act entitled, "An act in addition to the act for the puniſhment of certain crimes againſt the United States," wherein it is declared, "that if any perſon within the territory or juriſdiction of the United States begin or ſet on foot, or provide or prepare the means for any military expedition or enterprize, to be carried on from thence againſt the territory or dominions of any foreign prince or ſtate, with whom the United States are at peace, every ſuch perſon ſo offending, ſhall, upon conviction, be adjudged guilty of a high miſdemeanor, and ſhall ſuffer fine and impriſonment at the diſcretion of the court in which the conviction ſhall be had, ſo as that ſuch fine ſhall not exceed three thouſand dollars, nor the term of impriſonment be more than three years."—This law was limited in its operation to two years from June 5th, 1794, and on the 2d March 1797, was continued for two years more. It is under this law, that Mr Blount will be proſecuted if the officers ſtill engaged in the purſuit ſhall be able to apprehend him, before he eſcapes into a foreign territory.

It is now aſcertained that Mr. Blount left this city in diſguize on Sunday morning the 9th inſt. about 8 o'clock, and a perſon who had from time to time during the courſe of the proceeding week, given him information, at his requeſt, of the roads and diſtances up the Suſquehannah, was not diſpatched until Wedneſday following; by hard riding he got nearly up with him on this ſide of Wyoming, but he there loſt his ſcent, and had to return here after a fruitleſs purſuit. Mer. D. Advr.

From the Aurora.

We are informed that Governor Blount, before he left this city, had a great number of circular letters printed to be ſent on to the ſtate of Teneſſee. We are in poſſeſſion of one of them—an exact copy we now preſent to the public.

Philadelphia, July 6, 1797.

Sir,

The annexed is a copy of a letter [this is the letter to Carey, publiſhed in all the newſpapers] with which it ſeems Mr. Byers, of Tellico blockhouſe, came expreſs to this city, and delivered it about the 20th of June, to the Preſident, with whom and his executive council, it remained until the 30 inſt. when it was laid by him before both houſes of Congreſs, with other papers.

It is imputed to me, and has involved me in ſerious difficulties, the extent of which I cannot at preſent foreſee. They will however be ſhortly detailed to you.

I aſk of you to examine it with attention and determine for yourſelf, if the contemplated plan, let whoever may be the author, had gone into effect, what would have been the reſult to the citizens of Teneſſee, whoſe good it has ever been and will be my happineſs and duty to promote? [The citizens of the United States ought to enquire what would have been the reſult to the union? Surely war with the moſt formidable powers in Europe.] I repeat, read and judge for yourſelves, regardleſs of popular clamour, which its publication has raiſed in this city and other places, much to my injury. Shortly I will be in Teneſſee, in the mean time believe me, very reſpectfully,

Your obedient ſervant,

WILLIAM BLOUNT.

WINCHESTER, July 28.

In conſequence of the reports ſpread throughout the union, in the Philadelphia papers, that Mr. Willam Blount, impeached by the houſe of repreſentatives of the United States, of high crimes and miſdemeanors, had gone off in a clandeſtine manner, a detachment of the Staunton troop of horſe, hearing that he had taken a bye road and paſſed that town, with an alacrity and becoming zeal for the intereſts of the government under which they live and proſper, immediately ſet out in purſuit, and came up with him within a few miles of Lexington. They cauſed him to retrograde to Staunton, where he was detained till the poſt arrived from Richmond; when it appearing by the newſpapers that he had been admitted to bail, he was ſuffered to proceed on his journey.—We are informed that Mr. Blount, on being aſked the reaſon why he evaded the public road, and travelled through intricate and unfrequented paths, anſwered that the embarraſſed ſtate of his private circumſtances alone induced him to adopt that mode—that at home he ſhould be better able to combat any proceſs that might iſſue againſt him, than in any other part of the country; more eſpecially as the public mind appeared to be much irritated with him at the preſent moment.

Mr. Byers, an agent of government on the ſouth weſtern frontier, paſſed through this town a few days ago for Philadelphia. It is ſaid he is the bearer of freſh documents relative to the conſpiracy.

NORFOLK, July 29.

Yeſterday arrived the ſchooner William, captain Linnel from Grenada, which place he left the 4th of July, in company with the ſchooner Nancy, Palmer, of and for New London. On the 5th inſt. while in company with the above ſchooner, about 6 leagues E. of St. Croix, was brought to by two French privateers, which had left Guadaloupe the day before, on a cruiſe—they ſent their boats alongſide the two ſchooners, and carried the captains, with their papers and letters, on board the privateers; after examining them, they told them that they had particular orders *not to ſtop or diſturb any American veſſel*, and were very ſorry they had put them out of their courſe, and treated them with every civility. One of the French ſailors that came on board the William had taken a ſmall pig, and was carrying it away, but the captain of the privateer ordered him to return it, and threatened to puniſh him ſeverely, if he did the like again. On ſearching the William, they found 600 dollars, which the Mate had in his caſe; on which they obſerved that there was no need to hide it, as they ſhould take nothing without it appeared to be Engliſh property. One of the privateers was a ſloop or cutter, mounting fourteen 6 pounders, and 120 men; the other was a ſhip of twenty-two 6 pounders and 190 men. They informed they were cruizing for the Engliſh convoy that was to leave the Weſt Indies, by the 24th inſt. While captain Linnel was on board the cutter ſhe carried away her main boom, and bore away for Porto Rico.

The Yellow Fever rages at Jamaica; upwards of 80 perſons have died in 7 days on board the Intrepid of 44 guns. The governor and family were very ill.

PETERSBURG, *Auguſt* 4.

By the laſt accounts from France, it appears that *Barthelemi* is elected Director, and not *Segur*, as mentioned in a former paper. Mr. Segur it appears was one of the candidates ſpoken of, and if he had been elected, it would have been an indication that the temper of the legiſlature is in favor of conciliatory meaſures with us—as it is evident that he was writing in oppoſition to the meaſures of the Directory.—What are the ſentiments of Mr. Barthelimi with reſpect to this country, is at preſent unknown.

The brig Diſpatch of Boſton, capt. Butler, that ſailed from Norfolk for the Weſt Indies, is taken by a French privateer, carried into Guadaloupe, and veſſel and cargo condemned. The ſhip Virginia Packet, capt. Wills, belonging to Norfolk, is taken by a French privateer, near the iſland of Madeira.

Communicated for publication by the Conſul General of the French Republic, near the United States.

Form of paſſports and ſea letters which are to be given to veſſels and barques conformably to the twenty-fifth article of the treaty between the United States and France.

TO ALL WHOM THESE PRESENTS SHALL COME, GREETING:

Be it known, that leave and permiſſion has been granted to
maſter or commander of the ſhip called the
, of the town of , of
the burthen of tons, or thereabouts, now lying in the port and harbor of
, and deſtined for , laden
with :—That after his ſhip was ſurveyed, and before the departure, he made oath before the officers of marine, that the ſaid ſhip belonged to one or more of the ſubjects of
, which ſhall be annexed to theſe preſents; at the ſame time he ſhall obſerve himſelf, and cauſe to be obſerved by his crew, the marine ordinances and regulations; and ſhall deliver a liſt, ſigned and atteſted by witneſſes, containing the names and ſurnames, the places of birth and reſidence of the perſons compoſing the crew of his ſhip, and of all thoſe who ſhall have embarked in her, of whom he ſhall not receive any on board, without the knowledge and permiſſion of the officers of marine.

And in every port or harbour where he ſhall enter with his ſhip, he ſhall ſhow the preſent permiſſion to the officers of marine, and make a faithful report to them of every thing which paſſed during his voyage; and he ſhall carry the colours, arms and enſignia of [France or the United States] during his ſaid voyage.

In Witneſs whereof, we have ſigned theſe preſents, have cauſed them to be counterſigned by , and have cauſed to be affixed to them, the ſeal of our arms. Done at the day of in the year, &c.

BY AUTHORITY.

By JOHN ADAMS,

Preſident of the United States of America.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS an act of the Congreſs of the United States, was paſſed on the ninth day of February, 1793, entitled "An act regulating Foreign Coins, and for other purpoſes," in which it was enacted "that Foreign Gold and Silver Coins ſhall "paſs current as money within the United States, "and be a legal tender for the payment of all debts "and demands," at the ſeveral and reſpective rates, therein ſtated: and that "at the expiration of three "years, next enſuing, the time when the coinage of "Gold and Silver, agreeably to the act entitled "An "act eſtabliſhing a mint and regulating the Coins of "the United States" ſhall commence at the Mint of "the United States (which time ſhall be announced "by the proclamation of the Preſident of the United States) all Foreign Gold Coins, and all Foreign Silver Coins, except Spaniſh Milled Dollars and parts of ſuch Dollars, ſhall ceaſe to be a "legal tender as aforeſaid."

NOW THEREFORE, I THE SAID JOHN ADAMS, Preſident of the United States, hereby proclaim, announce and give notice to all whom it may concern, that agreeably to the act laſt above mentioned, the coinage of Silver at the mint of the United States, commenced on the fifteenth day of October, one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-four, and the coinage of Gold on the thirty firſt day of July, one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-five: and that conſequently, in conformity to the act firſt above-mentioned, all Foreign Silver Coins, except Spaniſh Milled Dollars and parts of ſuch Dollars, will ceaſe to paſs current as money within the United States, and to be a legal tender for the payment of any debts or demands, after the fifteenth day of October next, and all Foreign Gold Coins will ceaſe to paſs current as money within the United States, and to be a legal tender as aforeſaid, for the payment of any debts or demands, after the thirty-firſt day of July, which will be in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-eight.

In teſtimony whereof, I have cauſed the Seal of the United States to be affixed to theſe preſents, and ſigned the ſame with my hand.—Done at Philadelphia, the twenty-ſecond day (L.S.) of July, in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-ſeven, and of the Independence of theſe United States the twenty ſecond.

JOHN ADAMS.

By the Preſident,

TIMOTHY PICKERING,

Secretary of State.

Newmarket Fall RACES,

COMMENCE the laſt Tueſday in October next, and continue three days, free for any HORSE, MARE, or GELDING, the 1ſt and 2d day, and 3d day a Sweepſtake of 100 Guineas, or more

1ſt day, 4 mile heats, weight for age, purſe 100l

2d day, 2 mile heats, weight for ſize, purſe 100 dollars.

3d day, Sweepſtake for three year old Colts, carrying 86lbs. on each, 2 mile heats, ſubſcription 25 Guineas each, to be paid into the hands of the ſubſcriber at Newmarket, on or before the Monday preceeding the races. The above ſubſcription will be kept open till the 20th of September, after that date no horſe will be entered—the Riders to be dreſſed as uſual—75 Guineas are already ſubſcribed to the Sweepſtake—proper certificates for the age of Nags will be required for the 1ſt and 2d days.

JAMES BROMLEY, Treaſurer.

Auguſt 4, 1797.

☞ The SADDLE RACES continue to be Run the laſt Saturday in every Month till the Fall Races are over. J B.

NOTICE.

I INTEND to PETITION the next GENERAL ASSEMBLY to allow me for my loſſes, ſuſtained by the conflagration of Norfolk.

ROBERT TRUEMAN.

Warren county, North Carolina, Auguſt 3, 1797.

LATELY RECEIVED, And FOR SALE, by *Horſburgh & Kennan,*

London Bottled PORTER,
Bottled ALE,
Claret and Port WINE, in Caſes, of 4 and 4½ dozen,
3d and 4th Proof Weſt-India RUM.

They have alſo remaining, and will Sell very low,
A Pair Philadelphia made Burr MILL-STONES,
Some Boxes 7-9 Window GLASS,
SADDLES and SADLERY.

With ſundry articles of

Dry Goods—Hardware,

800 Buſhels Large Allum SALT,
And ſome GRINDSTONES,
IRON CASTINGS, &c. &c.

Peterſburg, Auguſt 3, 1797. (4w.)

MR. PRENTIS,

I OBSERVE in your paper of Tueſday laſt an advertiſement, ſigned Alexander McRae and Duncan McRae, offering for ſale the dwelling houſe and tan-yard, occupied by James Buchanan, to diſcharge a debt due to John McRae, ſen. under a deed of truſt granted by me. The deed of truſt is certainly a juſt one, and I am ready to ſettle with the Truſtees or John McRae, ſen. for whatever balance may be juſtly due thereon—and call upon him, or the Truſtees, to come forward and cloſe the truſt deed. If they will not come to a fair and amicable ſettlement, and receive the balance that may appear juſtly due, I ſhall be compelled to ſeek another remedy to obtain that juſtice which they refuſe me. All perſons are there are forewarned from purchaſing the ſaid property, ſhould it be offered for ſale, as I ſhall certainly conteſt the propriety of the ſale after having given this notice.

JAMES BUCHANAN.

Peterſburg, Auguſt 3 1797. (1w)

FOR SALE,

A LIKELY Mulatto GIRL, about 18 years old—ſhe is offered for ſale becauſe the owner has no employment for her.—A credit will be given, if required. Enquire of the Printer.

Auguſt 3, 1797.

STRAYED or STOLEN,

FROM the Commons of Peterſburg, on the 29th ult. a ſmall BAY HORSE, 4 feet 6 or 7 inches high, about 8 or 9 years old, bob tail, and the near ſide of his mane cut off, foretop rather buſhy, and ſhod all round. Any perſon delivering the ſaid Horſe to me, living in Bollingbrook ſtreet, ſhall receive a generous reward.

JOHN PARKE.

Peterſburg, Auguſt 3, 1797. (3w)

Will be exhoſed to Public Sale,

On Saturday the 25th of Auguſt next, at Benjamin Maſon's, on a credit of three months,

Two Negro Women, and two Boys,

BELONGING to the Eſtate of JOSEPH MASON deceaſed; all perſons having any demands againſt ſaid decedant, are requeſted to bring them forward, properly authenticated, by the firſt day of September next, or this notice will be plead in bar.

BENJAMIN MASON, And PEYTON MASON, } Adm'rs. With the will annexed of JOSEPH MASON, deceaſed.

Suſſex county, July 29, 1797. (2w*)

TO BE SOLD,

For ready money, on Tueſday the 22d day of Auguſt next, on the premiſes, by virtue of a deed of truſt, executed to us to ſecure the payment of a certain debt due JOHN McRAE, ſen.

THE Dwelling Houſe and Tan-Yard, at preſent occupied by James Buchanan, with the appurtenances thereunto belonging.

ALEXANDER McRAE, DUNCAN McRAE. } Truſtees.

July 31, 1797.

Manufacturing Mill for Sale.

THE Subſcribers offer for ſale the Manufacturing Mill and 68 acres of land attached to it, now in their occupancy, ſituated on Swift Creek, within 8 miles of Peterſburg.—There are on the premiſes, a bakehouſe, two dwelling-houſes, and every neceſſary out-houſe.

The Mill is provided with all Evans's improvements, and is in complete order for extenſive buſineſs.

The time of payments will be made convenient to the purchaſer, he giving ſatisfactory ſecurity.—Poſſeſſion may be had the firſt of October inſuing, and if not ſold by that time, the property will be rented for one year.

WATSON & EBENEZER STOTT.

Peterſburg, July 5, 1797. 1ſt. Oct.

TO BE SOLD,

To the higheſt bidder, on Thurſday the 31ſt of next Auguſt,

THAT valuable TRACT of LAND whereon the ſubſcriber now reſides, lying on both ſides Mallery's creek, containing 486 acres; alſo the crop now growing, ſtock, houſehold and kitchen furniture

CHARLES ANDERSON.

Nottoway, July 10, 1797. (14)

FOR SALE,

A TRACT of Land lying on Hound's creek, in the county of Lunenburg, containing 760 acres, the plantation in good order, and ſufficient to work eight or ten hands to advantage; on it there is a good dwelling houſe, and other convenient out houſes ſuitable for the accommodation of a large family; alſo there are good orchards of peach and apple trees, the ſituation is remarkably healthy, poſſeſſing the advantages of fine ſprings of water, a reſpectable and agreeable neighbourhood, is very convenient to mills, churches, and courthouſe; about one third of this tract is adapted to the culture of wheat and tobacco, the reſt is good corn land and lies well to receive manure.—Alſo another tract of land lying on Cedar creek in the ſame county, containing 364 acres, the plantation is freſh, and land cleared ſufficient to work four or five hands; there are ſome convenient buildings and good orchards on it—the ſituation poſſeſſes ſo many conveniences as to render it a very agreeable one. One fourth of the purchaſe money to be paid on the execution of title deeds, the balance will be made eaſy to the purchaſer.—Likely Negroes and Horſes will be received in part payment—application to be made to the ſubſcriber, who reſides on the firſt mentioned premiſes.

JAMES BUFORD

Lunenburg county, July 20, 1797. (5t)

STOLEN,

FROM Lunenburg Courthouſe, the 13th inſtant, July, a dark Bay MARE, bridle and ſaddle the Mare about 4 feet 9 or 10 inches high, 10 years old laſt ſpring, trots and gallops very well, neither docked nor branded, her main hangs on the left ſide, ſhe has a long tail but thin, no white except a few ſaddle ſpots; ſhe has three ſmall black ſpots on her left thigh which may be ſeen if looked for.—Any perſon delivering the ſaid Mare to me, living about ſix miles from Lunenburg Courthouſe, or give ſuch information ſo that I get her again, ſhall receive a reward of Ten Dollars.

JOHN HAILEY.

July 27, 1797. (4*)

The Commonwealth of Virginia.

To the Sheriff of Greenſville county, greeting:

WE command you to ſummon Benjamin Smith, if he be found in your bailiwick, to appear before our Juſtices of our ſaid County Court of Quarterly Seſſions, at the Courthouſe of our ſaid county, on the firſt day of next Auguſt Court, to anſwer a bill in Chancery, exhibited againſt him by Edward Smith, and this he ſhall in no wiſe omit, under the penalty of £. 100, and have then there this writ.

Witneſs Peter Pelham Clerk of our ſaid court at the Courthouſe the 29th day of May, 1797, in the 21ſt year of the Commonwealth.

(8w.) P. PELHAM, Clerk.

The Co-partnerſhip of

Sargeant & Richardſon,

HAVING diſſolved by the death of NATHAN RICHARDSON, renders an immediate ſettlement of their affairs abſolutely neceſſary; thoſe who are indebted to them will ſee the neceſſity of making ſpeedy payments, and ſuch as have any demands againſt them will have them ſettled on application.

The remaining ſtock of

GOODS,

On hand, conſiſting of 7-8 and 4-4 Iriſh Linens, in ſuitable packages well aſſorted and well laid in, 8-9 Sheeting, Britiſh Oznaburgs, and Sail Cloth, will continue to be diſpoſed of at the ſtore occupied by the concern.

W. H. SARGEANT, Surviving Partner, or in his abſence to Mr DUNCAN ROSE.

Peterſburg, July 27, 1797. (8w.)

JOHN & WILLIAM BELL,

Have juſt received their SPRING ASSORTMENT, amongſt which are,

The following GOODS,

LUSTRINGS, China and Satin Ribbons, Silk Hoſe and Gloves, Silk and Muſlin Shawls, Muſlins of every diſcription, Callicoes, Chintzes and Ginghams, Morocco, Kid and Stuff Slippers—Plumes, Oſtrich Feathers, Fans, Umbrellas, Hats, Dimities, Muſlinetts, White and Coloured Gloves, Table and Tea China, Hyſon, Hyſon ſkin and Imperial Teas, with a variety of articles in the Grocery line.

N. B. A few Copper STILLS, and FAN-MILLS

Peterſburg, June 12, 1797. (ep tf.)

GIBSON & MACKENZIE,

Have juſt received

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

SPRING GOODS,

Which they will diſpoſe of on reaſonable terms, by Wholeſale, two doors above the Printing-Office, Bollingbrook ſtreet.

Peterſburg, June 8, 1797. (8w.)

Andrew Parks,

RESPECTFULLY informs the Public, that he has juſt received, and is now opening at his STORE, in the houſe formerly occupied by Mr. JAMES BAIRD, in Old Street,

A LARGE and GENERAL ASSORTMENT of

SPRING GOODS,

Which he will diſpoſe of at the moſt reaſonable and reduced prices for Caſh or produce.

Peterſburg, March 12, 1797. tf.

Wanted Immediately.

A YOUNG MAN, of reputable connections, and good character, as an aſſiſtant in a ſtore; he muſt be acquainted with Book-keeping. A perſon thus qualified, will meet with good encouragement, by applying to

JOHN ELLIS.

Who has FOR SALE,

A Large and Elegant Aſſortment of

FANCY GOODS,

On the loweſt terms for Caſh.

J. ELLIS.

Peterſburg, July 13, 1797. (tf.)

CURRIE & PUMFREY,

BOOKBINDERS & STATIONERS;

RICHMOND

HAVING commenced buſineſs in the houſe next door to Meſſrs. Bell & Shiphard's, and oppoſite to Mr. Joſeph Gallego's—Reſpectfully informs the public that they have received a large and complete aſſortment of the very beſt PAPER, and other materials from London, for carrying on the BOOK BINDING & STATIONARY BUSINESS, in all their branches—Thoſe who pleaſe to employ them may depend upon their orders being executed with fidelity and diſpatch.

They have ready for ſale, a general aſſortment of DAY-BOOKS, JOURNALS, LEDGERS, and BLANK BOOKS to public records, with a great variety of others for different purpoſes, all of the beſt materials faithfully manufactured.

They have alſo for ſale the

NEW VIRGINIA JUSTICE,

By WILLIAM WALLER HENING.

Blank Books bound and ruled to any pattern—and orders from the country will be thankfully received and faithfully executed.

They want a BOY between twelve and fifteen years of age, as an apprentice, who can read and write, and be well recommended.

Richmond, July 18, 1797. (tf.)

DOCTOR PERKINS's

Patent Metallic Points,

May be had at the *Printing Office*, Peterſburg (If applied for ſoon.)

THE numerous evidences of the benefits received and relief afforded, by the application of theſe Points, in Pains, Inflammations, Contractions, &c. are convincing teſtimonials of their efficacy.

May 2, 1797.

FOUND, in Blandford,

A SILVER TABLE SPOON,

Marked M —The owner may hear of it, on paying the expenſe of advertiſing, by applying to the PRINTER.

July 31, 1797. (2)

Virginia, to wit:

At a Superior Court, held in Peterſburg, the 23d day of April, 1797.

John Green, for the benefit of Fanny Love, adminiſtratrix, with will annexed of Allen Love, deceaſed, Plaintiff. against Benjamin Tucker, Sen. } In Debt.

THE pluries awarded againſt the defendant in this ſuit being returned, "not found," and he not entering his appearance according to law and the rules of this Court, therefore on the motion of the plaintiff by his attorney: It is ordered that unleſs the ſaid defendant doth appear here on the firſt day of the next September Court, and anſwer the plaintiffs action, judgment will be entered againſt him for the plaintiff: And it is further ordered that a copy of this order be publiſhed at three ſucceſſive Court days at the door of the Courthouſe of Dinwiddie county, and alſo three times in the Virginia Gazette.

Copy—Teſte

WILLIAM WHITLOCKE, C. C.

Virginia, to wit:

At a Superior Court, held in Peterſburg, the 23d day of April, 1797.

James Brown, adminiſtrator of Francis Brown, deceaſed, Plaintiff. against Joel Burdge, Defendant. } In Debt.

THE pluries awarded againſt the defendant in this ſuit being returned, "not found," and he not entering his appearance according to law and the rules of this Court, therefore on the motion of the plaintiff by his attorney: It is ordered that unleſs the ſaid defendant doth appear here on the firſt day of the next September Court and anſwer the plaintiffs action, judgment will be entered againſt him for the plaintiff: And it is further ordered that a copy of this order be publiſhed at three ſucceſſive Court days at the door of the Courthouſe of Prince George county, and alſo three times in the Virginia Gazette.

Copy—Teſte

WILLIAM WHITLOCKE, C. C.

TAKEN up by the ſubſcriber, in Charlotte county, on the Horſe-Pen Creek, the 6th of June, 1797, a SORREL HORSE, three years old laſt ſpring, about four feet ſeven inches high, no brand perceivable, a ſtar in his forehead, and a ſmall ſnip on his noſe. Appraiſed to eight pounds current money.

WILLIAM CHEANEY.

July 31, 1797. (3)

July 27, 1797

WAS FOUND in the road near Stony creek, in Dinwiddie county, about nine miles from Peterſburg, a Parcel of WORSTED BINDING. The perſon who loſt the ſame may hear of it by applying to the Printer, and paying the expence of this advertiſement. (3)

I WISH to rent my Houſe and Lots on High-ſtreet—Immediate poſſeſſion will be given, and the terms will be made known, on application to SAMUEL DAVIES.

July 24, 1797.

I WILL give good wages for three or four good workmen that underſtand their buſineſs either in Bricklaying or Plaſtering.

HENRY EVANS.

July 27, 1797.

Peterſburg Bridge Lottery.

Agreeably to an Act of the General Aſſembly, paſſed laſt ſeſſion, for the purpoſe of BUILDING a BRIDGE, making a Cauſeway, and extending Bollingbrook Street to meet Blandford Street—the following SCHEME is propoſed:

			Dollars.
1 Prize of	3000	Dollars	3000
1 ditto of	1000	ditto	1000
2 ditto of	500	ditto	1000
7 ditto of	100	ditto	700
12 ditto of	50	ditto	600
400 ditto of	10	ditto	4000
8 do. laſt drawn	500	ditto	1500
426 Prizes			11800
704 Blanks			
1500 Tickets, at 10 Dollars, is			15000
Left for the purpoſes of the Scheme			3200

Tickets may be had at the Poſt Office, at either of the Vendue Offices, or any of the Commiſſioners.

It is intended to begin drawing at the Town Court-houſe on Thurſday the firſt day of June, and to draw 500 Tickets each day until it is finiſhed. The Prizes will be paid ſo ſoon as the drawing is finiſhed, upon application to ROBERT MOORE. Thoſe Prizes which are not applied for within ſix months after the drawing is finiſhed, will be conſidered as relinquiſhed for the benefit of the Scheme.

CHRISTOPHER M'CONNICO,
JAMES CAMPBELL,
ROBERT BOLLING,
ROBERT MOORE,
EDWARD JEFFERS,
JAMES CURETON,
GEORGE K. TAYLOR,
PETERSON GOODWYN,
ALEXANDER M'RAE, } Commiſſioners.

Peterſburg, March 18, 1797

BLANK BONDS,

At this Office.

GREAT BARGAIN.

LAND FOR SALE:

THAT valuable place the ſubſcriber lives at, in the county of Lunenburg 7 miles from the Courthouſe, 58 from Peterſburg, near the main road that leads to Bibb's Ferry, and one of the beſt ſtands for a Store, being central of a wealthy ſettlement. This tract contains about 300 acres, lies upon a branch of Nottoway river, remarkably free and eaſy to work, the greateſt part of it good tobacco land, and fine for wheat, corn, flax, cotton, &c. it is generally well watered, has good ſprings convenient, and one of the beſt places for raiſing of hogs, &c —there is enough cleared land in the beſt order for four hands to work to advantage, and a young orchard of a variety of fruit trees bearing every year.—The buildings conſiſt of a very convenient dwelling-houſe, ſituated on an eminence, 48 feet in length, with two wings, two ſtory high, three chimneys with ſeven fire places—alſo ſeveral other buildings which will anſwer for a Store, and other out-houſes. Any further deſcription is unneceſſary, as the purchaſer would wiſh to view the premiſes, which may be ſeen at any time on application to the ſubſcriber. LEWIS CONTELAU.

N. B. The price I aſk being much below the value, I think proper to mention that it is 450l. one fourth to be paid down, and the balance in three annual payments; and if all paid down a diſcount of 12½ per cent. ſhall be allowed. I will allow good prices for negroes. L. C.

APRIL, 1797.

Thirty Dollars Reward.

ELOPED from the ſervice of the ſubſcriber, on the 19th inſtant, a Negro Man by the name of DICK, about 25 years of age, five feet nine or ten inches high, by trade a carpenter, and is a lively briſk workman. His countenance is very good—When ſpoken to, he converſes with eaſe and confidence, and is pretty ſagacious. I purchaſed the ſaid fellow laſt fall of Mr. Dabney Minor, in whoſe name he has been twice advertiſed in the Richmond news-papers. During his laſt runaway trip (laſt ſummer) he was employed for a conſiderable length of time, by ſome perſon near Dumfries, from which circumſtance, I conjecture, he has taken another northern route. I forwarn all perſons from giving him employment, of any kind whatever; and maſters of veſſels, or others, from carrying him out of this ſtate. The above reward will be given if he is taken within the confines of this city; and an additional ſum, in proportion to the diſtance he may be brought, or the trouble and expence the apprehender may be at in bringing him to this place.

AUG. DAVIS.

N. B. His apparel was of the uſual negro kind, but he had more clothes than is cuſtomary for them to poſſeſs. A. D.

Richmond, June 21, 1797.

NOTICE.

THOSE indebted to Dinwiddie, Crawford and Co. are hereby informed, that the ſubſcribers have appointed Captain Thomas Vaughan, of Mecklenburg county, their attorney, to collect the debts due the ſtore at Mecklenburg, formerly under the direction of William Turnbull; and the debts due the ſtore in Charlotte county, kept at Halls, under the direction of Robert Burton and William Duncan.

They have likewiſe appointed Mr. Nathan Flecher, of Brunſwick, their attorney, to collect the debts due the ſtore formerly kept in that county, by Thomas Crawford.

They have alſo appointed Mr. Patrick Walker, of Warren county, North Carolina, their attorney; to collect the debts due the ſtore formerly kept by William Cole and others, in that county.

The books containing the tranſactions in theſe different ſtores, are put into theſe gentlemen's hands, who are fully empowered to ſettle the accounts and grant diſcharges.

Thoſe indebted to the ſaid concern for dealings with David Ruſſell, in Blandford, or Robert Turnbull, in Dinwiddie;—alſo thoſe indebted to Duncan and Turnbull, for dealings at their ſtore in Peterſburg, under the direction of William Cole, will pleaſe take notice, that the ſubſcribers are excluſively authoriſed to collect the ſaid debts, by the Honorable the High Court of Chancery, and by the ſaid Companys; and that their receipts, and the receipts of their attornies abovementioned, will only be good againſt the debts.

CHARLES DUNCAN, a partner in both concerns, and attorney for D. C & Co.

COLIN CAMPBELL, attorney for D. C. & Co. and James King, Sen.

Peterſburg, May 24, 1797. (tf)

IN October next, I intend to remove to the State of Kentucky; all perſons having buſineſs to ſettle with me, on my own account, or as Executor to the ſeveral Eſtates I act for, are deſired to have it done before that time.

SAMUEL HOPKINS.

Mecklenburg, July 24, 1797. (4*)

LOST,

IN the ſtreets of Peterſburg, on Saturday laſt, A BOND, given by Chappel Bonner and John Brown, of Dinwiddie county, to James Birke, of Caſwell county, North-Carolina, for ſeventy dollars, with one or more credits on the back.—The ſaid Chappel Bonner and John Brown are forewarned from paying the ſaid bond to any perſon but the ſubſcriber, or his order. Any perſon finding the ſame, and delivering it to Mr. J. D. Haldane, of Peterſburg, or the ſubſcriber in Caſwell county, North-Carolina, ſhall receive Four Dollars reward.

JAMES BIRK.

July 24, 1797. (4p)

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